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HISTORICAL ACTIVITIES IN CANADA, 1917-1918

As the war continues to absorb more and more of the national energies, historical activities in Canada, as elsewhere, undergo a corresponding contraction. This decline in all the normal fields of historical work is more noticeable during the year from July, 1917, to July, 1918, covered by the present survey, than in any previous similar period. The abnormal historical activities resulting from the war itself are, on the other hand, beginning to assume very considerable proportions.

THE WAR

The Canadian war record office, established in London under the direction of Colonel Lord Beaverbrook, to which reference was made in last year's survey, is performing services of great importance both to the contemporary and to the future historian. It prepares, collects, and preserves records of value for the narrative history of the Canadian forces serving in the field. These records include clippings from all the more important British newspapers referring to the doings of the Canadian troops; books and pamphlets bearing on Canada's part in the war or relating in any way to the Canadian forces; the official gazettes of Canada, the United Kingdom, and France; publications—such as trench papers—of Canadian regiments and other military organizations; official communiqués and the despatches of the accredited press correspondents regarding the Canadians and their services at the front; replicas of the badges of all Canadian units, and of the regimental colors; reports on the history of the formation and organization of each unit of the Canadian expeditionary force, prepared in each case by the officer in charge; records of such units which, having historical value, but no longer being required in routine service, are deposited in the office; general and routine orders of all departments and units of the Canadian expeditionary force; lists of honors and awards granted to Canadians, with statements of the services for which

each was granted, and photographs of the recipients; maps of all areas and of all actions in which Canadians have served; and the war diaries of all Canadian military units. The "contemporary history" series of files in the office contains records of the greatest importance, including summaries of operations, narratives of events, communiqués, secret reports, operation orders, and military maps, besides much miscellaneous material. There are also files of secret returns, secret aeroplane photographs, and secret panoramic photographs which, although they cannot at present be used, will in the future undoubtedly prove to be exceedingly valuable. The office devotes particular attention to obtaining personal narratives regarding events at the front from participants who were in a position to have accurate knowledge regarding important but otherwise obscure incidents.

The photographic section is preparing a complete photographic record of the Canadians in the field, and has obtained many excellent films of the troops in action. Sketches and paintings of scenes historically important are also being prepared. The publicity work of the office consists of exhibitions of official photographs, and the publication of a daily newspaper for the soldiers and of other periodicals giving news from the front.

The war archives survey, the formation of which, under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Doughty, public archivist, was mentioned in last year's survey, is continuing its work. A special mission composed of Lieutenant-Colonel Doughty, Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, well known for his writings on Canadian military history, and Major Gustave Lanctot, of the public archives staff and now of the Canadian military forces, visited Europe and gathered full reports on the organization and records of all Canada's overseas war activities. These reports are deposited in the public archives at Ottawa and will be of the highest value, both to the historian who may wish to get a comprehensive view of Canada's military organization, and to the archivist who, hereafter, shall have the duty of classifying and arranging the war records. A similar survey of war activities in Canada is in progress.

Brigadier-General E. A. Cruikshank, who has been attached for historical work to the headquarters staff of the department of militia and defense, and is a member of the war archives sur-

vey, has been engaged in examining the records of the militia department for the purposes of that survey.

Measures have been taken by the British government to provide for the establishment in London of an imperial war museum, with a Canadian section and a Canadian representative on the committee of administration. It will contain captured war trophies, and all kinds of war souvenirs, as posters, pictures, war stamps, photographs, pamphlets, handbills, badges, war equipment of all varieties and the machinery used in its manufacture. Since 1916 the public archivist, who also holds the distinct office of director of war trophies, has been gathering a similar collection for Canada itself. The main collection has recently been on exhibition in the United States for the benefit of the Red Cross, but a very large addition thereto, obtained by Lord Beaverbrook, has just arrived in Canada.

Certain provincial archives departments—notably that of British Columbia—and various local historical societies are taking measures to secure a full permanent record of the services in the great struggle, of troops from their provinces or localities.

The fourth supplement of *Proclamations, orders in council and documents relating to the European war* has been issued by the department of the secretary of state of Canada, and brings this valuable compilation down to October 1, 1916.

Short and more or less ephemeral articles on Canada's share in the war are becoming very numerous. Some of the more important of these will be indicated in the section devoted to periodical literature. Larger and more permanent studies are as yet comparatively few. Lord Beaverbrook, whose facilities for compiling a contemporary history of the struggle are unique in the annals of warfare, is understood to have the third volume of his *Canada in Flanders* ready for publication, and to be at work on a fourth. Each will be issued, doubtless, as soon as the military authorities permit its release. The publishers of the well known *Makers of Canada* series of historical biographies are preparing a coöperative history, *Canada in the great world war*, which, it is expected, will consist of six volumes. The first volume has appeared, but is devoted entirely to the military history of the country from its beginnings to the outbreak of the war. A short study of more than ordinary interest is *Early economic*

effects of the war upon Canada by Adam Shortt, published by the division of economics and history of the Carnegie endowment for international peace. Interesting also is another study of social and economic conditions, "Canada at war," by Thomas Forsyth Hunt, in the *University of California Chronicle*, volume xx, number 2. Nellie L. McClung's *Next of kin* is a picture of the life and work of Canadian women in war time. Of personal narratives recently published the following may be regarded as having considerable permanent historical value: *Captured*, by J. H. Douglas, the story of a Canadian war prisoner; *Winged warfare*, by W. A. Bishop, the famous Canadian aviator; *From Montreal to Vimy Ridge and beyond: letters to his Canadian mother by a graduate and fellow of Johns Hopkins university*.

ACQUISITION OF MATERIAL

The normal work of the public archives of Canada in acquiring, arranging, and publishing historical material has been much handicapped by the war duties which the department has undertaken and by the absence of members of the staff on active service. In Paris every effort is being made to press forward with the copying of the records of the French régime, but in London the archives staff has been rendering assistance to the war records office and the amount of copying has decreased. No transcripts from Europe, however, are now being sent to Canada. They will be retained in London until conditions of transportation are less disturbed. From sources on this side of the Atlantic a fairly large number of important documents have been added to the archives stores. Among these are various parish records, or copies thereof, from Quebec and the maritime provinces, private letters and diaries, including copies of letters of Ludger Duvernay, one of the leaders of the popular party in the troubles of 1837-1838, a letter book of the Hudson Bay company's post at Norway House, and transcripts from the papers of the *prévôté de Québec*, the *conseil supérieur*, and the courthouse of Montreal. The archives have acquired a volume containing the original observations drawn up by the judges of Quebec upon the evidence in the investigation respecting the administration of justice in the province in 1787. Students of the period have long been aware that these documents were miss-

ing, and their discovery and acquisition is an event of note in the history of Canadian archives. A large number of early water colors, pastels, drawings, and prints have been added to the already extensive collection of pictorial records of Canadian history in the possession of the department.

The various provincial archives departments are continuing the programs of which outlines have been given in former numbers of this survey. An attempt is being made at present to co-ordinate to a greater degree than has hitherto been possible the work of the dominion archives with that of the archives of Manitoba and the provinces to the west.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES, GUIDES, AND CALENDARS

Two works noted in this section last year as being on the eve of publication have since appeared. The *Final report on the Lake of the Woods reference*, by the International joint commission of the United States and Canada, contains, as was then indicated, a valuable bibliography of the Lake of the Woods district. The *Guide to the J. Ross Robertson historical collection in the public reference library, Toronto*, which lists over three thousand seven hundred pictures relating to the history of Canada, was published in December, 1917. A few months later Mr. Robertson's long career as a journalist, philanthropist, historian, antiquarian, and art collector came to a close, but in this magnificent collection he has left for the public benefit one of several memorials of his services to Canada and to his native city of Toronto. It may be mentioned here that work on the catalog of the other great collection of Canadian historical pictures, that of the public archives in Ottawa, is proceeding as rapidly as circumstances will permit.

Students of the history of French Canada know how much they owe to the encyclopaedic knowledge and indefatigable labors of Pierre-Georges Roy, representative of the dominion archives in the city of Quebec. M. Roy is now adding still more to their debt by undertaking the—even for him—immense task of cataloging the provincial archives of Quebec. In the preliminary analysis it is estimated that the work will run to twenty-two volumes. The first two volumes have been published, containing the *Inventaire d'une collection de pièces judiciaires, no-*

tariales, etc., etc., conservées aux archives judiciaires de Québec.

It is a matter of regret to learn that the university of Toronto has discontinued, for the present year, its exceedingly useful *Review of historical publications relating to Canada*, which has constituted, since 1896, an annual critical bibliography of Canadian history. It is expected that the works of 1917 and 1918 will be reviewed in one volume, to be issued next year.

In 1896 N. O. Coté published a volume giving lists of political appointments in Canada from 1867 to 1895. This, the standard work of reference on the subject, has been completed for the first half century of confederation by the publication of a second volume, *Political appointments, parliaments and the judicial bench in the Dominion of Canada 1896 to 1917*.

PUBLICATION OF SOURCE MATERIAL

The government of Canada has established, in connection with the public archives at Ottawa, a board of historical publications, consisting of Adam Shortt, chairman, Arthur G. Doughty, the dominion archivist, Charles W. Colby of Montreal, Thomas Chapais of Quebec, and George M. Wrong of Toronto. The chairman will devote all his time to the work, and will receive the assistance of the other members of the board through conferences and correspondence. It is planned to carry out, in a systematic manner, a large program of documentary publication, covering the fields of political, social, and economic history.

While the work is being conducted from the first on the most comprehensive lines, special attention is being given to the preparation for early publication of material on three topics of the general program: the history of currency and banking from the beginnings of the French régime; the history of immigration and settlement during the early period of British rule, including the measures adopted at various periods to establish in Canada settlements of disbanded soldiers; and the constitutional history of Nova Scotia from the British conquest to the American revolution. Nova Scotia formed the link, in the development of the British colonial system, between the older colonial establishments on the Atlantic seaboard and the latter in Canada. The Nova Scotia documents, therefore, not only illustrate the beginnings of the constitutional history of the present Dominion of

Canada and serve as an introduction to the two volumes on Canadian constitutional development already published by the public archives, but should be of interest to students of the constitutional and institutional history of the American colonies which later became the United States.

A new edition of the two volumes of *Documents relating to the constitutional history of Canada*, which have been for some time out of print, is in course of preparation by the archives. The editorial work on the first volume, covering the period 1759 to 1791, which will be issued in two parts, was completed some time since, and only difficulties connected with the printing have delayed its appearance. The adverse circumstances under which the department is carrying on its work have also delayed the publication of another archives report.

The thirteenth report of the Ontario bureau of archives forms a curious and interesting addition to the literature of the beginnings of Upper Canada. La Rochefoucault-Liancourt, who traveled extensively in the United States in 1795-1797, also paid a short visit to Upper Canada and devoted considerable space to that province in his account of his travels, published in Paris in 1799. A poor translation of the *Travels*, by Henry Neuman, was published in London in the same year and a copy thereof came into the possession of David William Smith, speaker of the legislative assembly of Upper Canada and acting surveyor general. La Rochefoucault was not above a certain amount of journalistic flippancy, nor the coloring of his evidence to make a good traveler's tale, and Neuman's errors increased the inaccuracy of the picture. Smith prepared a refutation of what he considered La Rochefoucault's misrepresentations, and it is this that the Ontario bureau of archives has now published, for the first time, together with Neuman's text, the whole under the able editorship of W. R. Riddell.

Several collections of source material published in the United States have some interest for students of Canadian history. Among these are Frances G. Davenport's *Treaties bearing on the history of the United States and its dependencies to 1648*; Louise Phelps Kellogg's *Early narratives of the northwest, 1634-1699*,¹ in the series *Original narratives of early American*

¹ Reviewed *ante*, 4: 392-393.

history; Mary Cochrane Rogers' *Rogers' Rock—Lake George March 13, 1758*; Miss Kellogg's *Frontier retreat on the upper Ohio, 1779-1781*,² being volume xxiv of the *Collections* of the State historical society of Wisconsin; and the third, fourth, and fifth numbers of the *Manuscripts from the Burton historical collection*,³ published by C. M. Burton of Detroit, which relate to the history of the old northwest on the eve of the war of 1812. The Connecticut historical society is about to publish *Correspondence and documents during Thomas Fitch's governorship, 1754-1766*, which will have much interest for the history of the conquest of Canada.

Canadian publications include a number of original documents of the period 1787-1828, in *Publication* number 30 of the Niagara historical society; a calendar, with extensive extracts, of the Canniff collection—documents relating to the Bay of Quinte district in the period 1770-1834—in *Papers and records* of the Lennox and Addington historical society, volume ix; Littlehales' journal of Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe's tour through southwestern Ontario in 1793—based on a different text from that used by Dr. Scadding for his edition in 1889—and extracts from Mrs. Simcoe's journal and the diary of David Zeisberger, superintendent of the Moravian Indian mission, published in the *Transactions* of the London and Middlesex historical society, part viii; part ii of the "Proudfoot papers," published in the same volume, being a continuation for 1833-1835 of the journal and other papers of the Reverend William Proudfoot, Presbyterian minister in Upper Canada, and his daughter; Vicar General Corbet's *First Catholic diocese of Upper Canada and the evolution of the Catholic separate school system*, which contains documents relating to the Reverend Alexander Macdonell, first bishop of Kingston; the Hamilton correspondence regarding affairs on the Niagara frontier during the rebellion of 1837-1838, in number 29 of the *Publications* of the Niagara historical society; and papers relating to the establishment of observatories at Toronto and Quebec, in 1840 and 1854-1855, edited by Otto Klotz in the *Journal* of the Royal astronomical society of Canada, May-June, 1913.

² To be reviewed later.

³ Reviewed in this number.

MEETINGS AND PUBLISHED TRANSACTIONS

The Royal society of Canada met in Ottawa May 20, 21, 22, and 23, 1918. The following historical papers were read before the French section: "Critique de l'*Histoire de l'Acadie Française* de M. Moreou, Paris, 1873: réfutation et mise au point," by the Abbé Azarie Couillard-Després; "La Maréchaussée de Québec sous le régime français," by P. G. Roy; "Le siège de l'Amirauté de Québec sous le régime français," by P. G. Roy; "Les Français dans l'Ouest, 1671," by Benjamin Sulte; "Nos ancêtres étaient-ils des ignorants?" by Benjamin Sulte; "Le dernier effort de la France au Canada," by Gustave Lanctot; "Le Portage du Témiscouata," by the Reverend Fr. Marie-Victorin; "Arrêts, édits, ordonnances, mandements et règlements conservés dans les archives du Palais de Justice de Montréal 1701-1760: deuxième partie," by E. Z. Massicotte; "Louis Hébert," by Jules Tremblay. Among papers read before the English section were "The story of the Cariboo road [British Columbia]," by F. W. Howay; "Canada's Pacific seaboard," by E. O. S. Scholefield; "Notes for an introduction to confederation and defence: a jubilee study, 1867-1917," by William Wood; "Old church silver in Canada," by E. Alfred Jones; "Pre-assembly legislatures in British Canada," by W. R. Riddell; "The genesis of the University of New Brunswick," by Archdeacon W. O. Raymond; "Prehistoric Canadian art as a source of distinctive design," by Harlan J. Smith; "Notes on the flags of France," by A. G. Doughty; "The pre-Selkirk settlers of old Assiniboia," by the Reverend George Bryce; "Marriage in early Upper Canada," by W. R. Riddell. All these papers will be published in the forthcoming volume of *Proceedings and transactions*. The volume for 1917, containing the papers listed in the survey of last year, has been issued.

The *Annual report* of the Ontario historical society (Toronto) for 1917 has been published, as has also volume xv of the *Papers and records*, the contents of which were noted last year. No further publications of the Champlain society have appeared, although hopes are entertained that it may soon be possible to issue at least one volume of William Wood's *War of 1812*. Reference has already been made to the contents of the ninth vol-

ume of *Papers and Records* of the Lennox and Addington historical society (Napanee, Ontario) and of some of those of numbers 29 and 30 of the *Publications* of the Niagara historical society (Niagara-on-the-lake, Ontario), and of part viii of the *Transactions* of the London and Middlesex historical society (London, Ontario). Part ix of this last series includes, among other articles, "The history of the Wilberforce refugee colony in Middlesex county," by Fred Landon, an account of a not very successful attempt to establish a colony of colored people from the United States in Biddulph township, Middlesex, in 1829-1830. The third volume of the *Papers and addresses* of the Kent historical society (Chatham, Ontario) contains papers on "The history of the Church of England in Chatham," by the Reverend Canon Howard, "The Kent bar," by M. Wilson, "Tecumseh," by Victor Lauriston, and "French and Indian place names," by L. Goulet. In the fifth *Annual report* of the Waterloo historical society (Kitchener, Ontario) are published, among shorter articles, "Waterloo county railway history," by W. H. Breithaupt, and "History of the village of Preston," a reprint of a paper prepared in 1886 by Otto Klotz. Number 6 of the *Pioneer papers* of the Simcoe county pioneer and historical society (Barrie, Ontario) is entirely devoted to a continuation of an account of "Old Penetanguishene," by A. C. Osborne. The Women's Canadian historical society of Toronto publishes, in number 16 of its *Transactions*, "The king's mill on the Humber," by K. M. Lizars, "Three years among the Ojibways, 1857-1860," by E. J. Graham, "Notes on Georgina township," by E. K. Sibbald, and some extracts from a work by Captain Thomas Sibbald, who visited Canada in 1842. The similar organization of Ottawa gives over much of its *Annual report* for 1917-1918 to an account of the opening and the equipment of its new home, the Bytown historical museum. In volume vii of this society's *Transactions* are articles on the early history of Bytown, Glengarry, and Lennox and Addington.

Little is to be recorded regarding local historical societies outside the province of Ontario. The Nova Scotia historical society has in the press an addition to its valuable series of *Collections*, but the new volume has not yet appeared.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE

The *Canadian magazine* (Toronto) has published a considerable number of short historical articles in connection with the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of confederation. E. P. Weaver continues her series of studies of "Pioneer Canadian women." Another series, "Reminiscences political and personal," by Sir John Willison, one of the outstanding figures of Canadian journalism, is of unusual interest to the student of recent Canadian history. Among other articles worthy of note are: "The Canadian boat-song," by C. S. Blue; "Donald MacKenzie, king of the northwest," by E. Cawcroft; "Canada and the United States," by A. H. Colquhoun; "Sir Lomer Gouin," by J. Boyd; "Canada's relation to the war," by J. S. Ewart; "Canada's amateur soldiers," by E. W. Reynolds.

University magazine (Montreal): "The forty-ninth parallel," by Otto Klotz; "Confederation in Nova Scotia," by A. MacMechan; "Some personal impressions of the late Earl Grey," by J. MacNaughton; "A khaki university for Canadian soldiers," by H. M. Tory.

The *Bulletin des recherches historiques* (Beauceville, Quebec) continues its valuable services as a medium for the presentation of historical, and especially biographical and genealogical, information regarding French Canada. The following among many articles may be noted: "Un corsaire canadien: Jean Leger de la Grange," "La famille Du Gué de Boisbriand," "Le lieutenant-général John Graves Simcoe à Québec," "La Trinity-House ou Maison de la Trinité à Québec" (with a list of pilots, 1805-1846), all by P. G. Roy, of which the first two are also published in pamphlet form; "Un médecin irlandais à Montreal avant la cession," by A. Fauteux.

La Nouvelle France (Quebec): "Figures d'hier et d'aujourd'hui," by Canon Gosselin—sketches of the history of the Gosselin family in Canada; "Un précurseur de La Trappe du Canada," by Canon Lindsay—correspondence of Dom Urbain Guillet with Bishop Plessis of Quebec.

Revue Canadienne (Montreal): "Les officiers d'état-major des gouvernements de Québec, Montréal et Trois-Rivières sous le régime français—notes biographiques," by P. G. Roy; "Les missionnaires au Canada aux débuts de la colonie," by Benjamin

Sulte, "Ballades populaires françaises au Canada," by C. M. Barbeau; "Mgr. Baudrillart et l'effort canadien"—conference on Canada's part in the war given at the Sorbonne by Monseigneur Baudrillart, rector of the *Institut catholique* of Paris.

The *Bulletin de la société de géographie de Québec* continues to publish many articles of historical as well as geographical interest.

Several articles in other periodicals, bearing on Canadian history, may also be mentioned: the continuation of "Chapters in the history of Halifax, Nova Scotia," by A. W. H. Eaton, in *Americana*; "Father Marquette at Michilimackinac," by E. O. Wood, in the *Michigan history magazine*; "The Quebec campaign of 1759," by R. E. Wylie, in the *Journal of the military service institution*; "A sketch of Archibald McDonald, a chief factor of the Hudson's Bay company and an Oregon pioneer," by W. S. Lewis, in the *Washington historical quarterly*.

MONOGRAPHS AND GENERAL TREATISES

The semi-centenary of confederation did not call forth the historical activity which undoubtedly would have it evoked had it fallen in more peaceful days. In addition to works noted elsewhere, and in last year's survey, there is a study of considerable extent in French, *La confederation canadienne*, by the Abbé L. Groulx.

Several historical works in the French language are to be noted. Father LeJeune, of the university of Ottawa, is continuing his useful *Tableaux synoptiques de l'histoire du Canada*. The Abbé Gosselin has published the second part of *L'Eglise du Canada après la conquête*, covering the period 1775-1789. The second volume of *Acadie—reconstitution d'un chapitre perdu de l'histoire d'Amérique*, by Edouard Richard, edited by Henri d'Arles, has been published. It may be noted that there is a study of Richard's book, by the Reverend M. F. O'Reilly and the Reverend J. M. Lenhardt, in the *Records* of the American Catholic historical society for September, 1917. An important work bearing on the history of education in the province of Quebec is *Le conseil de l'instruction publique et le comité catholique*, by Boucher de La Bruère. The studies constantly being carried on in Quebec in the fields of local history and genealogy are represented this year by Casimir Hébert's *Histoire de Saint Gabriel*

de Brandon et de ses démembrements, Aegidius Fauteux' *La famille d'Aillebout*, and the Abbé A. Couillard-Després' *Histoire de la famille et de la seigneurie de Saint-Ours*. G. Ahearn is continuing in the *Bulletin médical de Québec* his history of the medical profession in the province, and the Canon Huard has published, in the *Naturaliste canadien* (Quebec), an important study of the life of the celebrated Canadian naturalist, the Abbé Provancher.

The year 1917 saw the hundredth anniversary of the founding of the bank of Montreal. An attractive little memorial pamphlet was issued, *The centenary of the bank of Montreal 1817-1917*. In the *Queen's quarterly* (Kingston, Ontario) W. Sage has a study of "Sir George Arthur and his administration of Upper Canada." The county council of Lambton has published a compilation by Judge MacWatt, *Short sketches with photographs of the wardens, parliamentary representatives, judicial officers and county officials of the county of Lambton from 1852 to 1917*. Number 26 of the *Bulletins* of the departments of history and political and economic science in Queen's university, Kingston, contains a study in contemporary economic history by H. Michell, *Profit-sharing and producers' coöperation in Canada*.

Several works published in the United States have interest for Canadians. Prominent among these is *An old frontier of France—the Niagara region and adjacent lakes under French control*,⁴ by Frank H. Severance, who gives here the fruit of extensive and minute investigations on the subject. The work constitutes volumes xx and xxi of the *Publications* of the Buffalo historical society. Volume vii, number 1 of the *Publications* of the Indiana historical society is given up to a brilliant piece of historical research by P. G. Roy, *Sieur de Vincennes identified*. *The historical geography of Detroit*, by A. E. Parkins, and *History of Detroit, 1780-1850, financial and commercial*, by C. M. Burton, have some bearing on Canadian history. So, too, has J. Schafer's *History of the Pacific northwest*,⁵ originally published in 1905, of which a new edition has now appeared.

An event of more than ordinary interest to Canadian readers is the publication of a new edition of the *Encyclopedia Ameri-*

⁴ Reviewed *ante*, 4: 519-520.

⁵ Reviewed in this number.

cana. The fifth volume, now ready for distribution, devotes a very large space to Canada and things Canadian. The historical information contained in the various sections is remarkably complete and trustworthy.

In addition to those noted last year, the following doctoral dissertations relating to Canadian history are in course of preparation: *British colonies and imperial defence, 1860-1915*, by Paul Knaplund; *The relations between New England and the maritime provinces of Canada, 1749-1815*, by R. A. L. Clemen; *Relations between Canada and the United States, 1861-1865*, by W. F. Raney; *Immigration and settlement in Canada before confederation*, by B. M. Stewart; *The establishment of federal government in Canada*, by R. G. Trotter; *The international trade of Canada, with particular reference to the period since 1890*, by J. Viner; *The life of Robert Baldwin: a study in Canadian politics*, by E. Wilson.

A very important contribution to the history both of Canada and of the American colonies before the revolution has been completed during the past year in *The history of the post office in British North America*, by William Smith, secretary of the board of publication of the public archives of Canada, and for eleven years secretary of the post office department. It is to be hoped that the difficulties connected with publication in these days will not too long delay its appearance. A local study by Mr. Smith on the history of the post office in Nova Scotia, will be published shortly, it is expected, in the *Collections* of the historical society of Nova Scotia. Another study worthy of note which is approaching completion is *The history of land granting in Upper Canada*, by G. C. Patterson. The Abbé Ivanhoe Caron has in the press a monograph on the overland expedition to Hudson Bay led by the Chevalier de Troyes from Quebec in 1686. A preliminary study of the same subject was published by him in volume XII, number 3, of the *Bulletins* of the Société de géographie de Québec.

MARKING OF HISTORIC SITES

Some account of the memorial services at Ottawa on July 2, 1917, in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of confederation was given in the survey of last year. This and other memorial ser-

vices and markings of historic sites are recorded in the *Annual report* of the Historic landmarks association of Canada, 1918, and the *Annual report* of the Ontario historical society, 1917. A peculiarly noteworthy event was the unveiling, on October 24, 1917, in his native city of Brantford, of a magnificent memorial to Alexander Graham Bell. Such also was the unveiling, on July 1, 1918, of a sun dial in Queen Anne dominion park, Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, site of the old fort of Annapolis Royal. This sun dial was presented by Colonel R. J. Shannon, of Brockport, New York, as a memorial to his ancestor, George Vaughan, who served in General Nicholson's army at the capture of Port Royal—then renamed Annapolis Royal—by the British in 1710.

ETHNOLOGICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

In spite of various untoward circumstances, the division of anthropology of the geological survey of Canada has made some notable progress in anthropological work during the year July 1, 1917, to July 1, 1918. The museum building is still necessarily closed to the general public, but the exhibits remain intact and can be thrown open very shortly after the museum building is again utilizable for its proper purposes. Conditions for field research remain unfavorable. It is gratifying, however, to report that the division has been enabled during the summer of 1918 to undertake a few trips of anthropological interest.

E. Sapir, the head of the division, was engaged for the greater part of the year in researches in American Indian linguistics. A paper on *The position of Yana in the Hokan stock* has been published by the university of California during this period; an extensive Paiute grammar has been completed for incorporation in the *Handbook of American Indian languages*, issued by the bureau of American ethnology; while a series of Paiute and Ute texts, to be published by the university of Pennsylvania museum, has been all but completed. Research work on a group of languages provisionally known as Penutian and extending from California through Oregon and Washington to the Tsimshian of British Columbia, was continued and is expected to lead to conclusions of far-reaching importance. The problem of kinship systems is now of considerable interest in anthropological

circles. A paper on *Yana terms of relationship* was published by the university of California during the period covered by this report. Further papers on the kinship systems of the Naas river and of the Kootenay Indians have been prepared and will be published in the near future.

C. M. Barbeau has been making splendid progress in his researches in French Canadian folklore. During this period he has added very materially to his stock of tales, songs, and data on old French-Canadian customs. Through his untiring efforts, much valuable material has been received also from various coadjutors, notably Mr. E. Z. Massicotte of Montreal, Quebec. The formation of Quebec and Ontario branches of the American folk-lore society evidences the wide-spread interest in folk-loristic labors. A second set of French Canadian folk tales, comprising one of the quarterly issues of the *Journal of American folk-lore*, has appeared during the year, while an extensive volume on the music of the French-Canadians has been prepared with the collaboration of Mr. Jean Beck of Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, for publication in the memoir series of the American folk-lore society. In connection with the establishment of the Ontario branch, Mr. Barbeau has arranged for the appearance of a number of the *Journal of American folk-lore* devoted entirely to European folklore as preserved in Canada outside of Quebec. Contributors to this number are F. W. Waugh, W. J. Wintemberg, C. M. Barbeau, J. A. Teit, and Miss F. E. Bleakney. During the summer of 1918 Mr. Barbeau undertook extensive researches in the folklore and old-time customs of the French-Canadians of the lower St. Lawrence, accumulating valuable data at Notre Dame du Portage and Ste. Anne des Monts.

F. W. Waugh was chiefly concerned with researches on the mythology and medicine of the Iroquois Indians. An extensive collection of Iroquois folk tales is all but ready for publication. During the summer of 1918 he undertook a continuation of former field trips among the Iroquois of Six-Nations reserve, Ontario.

Owing to publication difficulties occasioned by the war, a number of manuscripts in the possession of the division of anthropology have been turned over to other institutions. This is notably true of J. A. Teit's collection of Tahltan and Kaska tales,

now in the hands of the American folk-lore society. One installment of this material has already appeared in a number of the *Journal of American folk-lore*. A very extensive ethnological manuscript on the Sioux Indians of Manitoba, submitted by W. D. Wallis, has been referred for possible publication to the American museum of natural history.

F. H. S. Knowles, the physical anthropologist of the division, has been making good progress on his extensive report on the physical characteristics of the Iroquois, both living and as preserved to us in skeletal remains. He has also in progress a series of portrait busts and photographic enlargements intended eventually to acquaint the public with the main types of Canadian aborigines.

H. I. Smith, the archaeologist of the division, has done a considerable amount of systematizing of his archaeological files, with a view to preparing a number of special monographs on selected aspects of Canadian archaeology. A very striking and, it is to be hoped, most useful aspect of anthropological work has been inaugurated by Mr. Smith in the course of the year. This is the calling the attention of manufacturers and artists to the possibilities of the application of Indian designs to industrial purposes. With this object in view, Mr. Smith has prepared an album of prehistoric designs in Canada. It is hoped that this volume may be followed by others similarly presenting designs from the Indians of today. In the summer of 1918, Mr. Smith undertook an archaeological reconnaissance field trip in the northern interior of British Columbia.

The Ontario *Archaeological report* for 1917, is, as usually, attractively printed and supplied with interesting and valuable illustrations. It contains articles on "The Nipissings"; "Ontario Indians—their fish, fisheries, and fishing appliances"; "The narrows between Lake Simcoe and Lake Couchiching," by J. H. Hammond; "Earth's first man," by the Very Reverend W. R. Harris; "Samuel de Champlain," by Colonel G. E. Laidlaw; notes on various Indian village sites; and a list of accessions to the museum.

JAMES F. KENNEY

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